Newport Mercury.

VOL. LXX. **SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1831.** **NO. 35 9.**

Newport Mercury.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
WM. & J. H. BARBER,
No. 133, THAMES-STREET.

TERMS.

Two DOLLARS per annum.—$1 in advance.

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Wm. & J.H. Barber,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

SCHOOL-BOOKS of every kind in use in Town and Country consisting of Geographies of every kind, viz. Olney's, Cummings, Wooderidge's and Morse's do.;—Colburn's Arithmetic; Smith's and Murray's Grammar;—Allen's, Webster's, Murray's and Cumming's Spelling-Books, &c. &c.

A L S O,

ACCOUNT BOOKS,

Of every description, and price.

LIKEWISE,

Writing Paper from $20 to $3 per ream; Letter Do. of various kinds; Fog and Wrapping Paper.

November 27th, 1830.

25 Boxes & 50 half

Boxes of Bunch RAISINS, *for family's use*,—and fresh MALAGA GRAPES, just received by

A. MUNRO.

A L S O,

NEW RICE,

FLOUR,—BUCK-WHEAT.

AND MANY SEASONABLE

FRUITS.

Newport, Dec. 18.

SAVINGS' BANK.

A DIVIDEND was declared this Day, of 2 1-2 per cent. on all sums that have been in for the space of Six Months, and 1 1-4 per cent. on all sums that have been in for the space of three months, agreeably to the regulations of the Institution, payable on and after SATURDAY, the [illegible] inst.

R. HAZARD, *Treasurer.*

Newport, Jan. 15.

BANK OF RHODE-ISLAND.

AT the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the BANK OF RHODE-ISLAND, held at the Bank on the 3d inst. the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the year ensuing, viz:—Audley Clarke, S. Fowler Gardner, James Hammond, Stephen A. Robinson, Nathan B. Hammett, John G. Whitehorne, William C. Gibbs.

And at a meeting of the Directors held on the same day, Audley Clarke, Esq. was re-elected President.

S. FOWLER GARDNER, *Cashier.*

Newport, Jan. 8, 1831.

NEWPORT BANK,

AT a Meeting of the Stockholders of this Institution, on Wednesday, the 5th inst. the following named persons were chosen Directors for the year ensuing, viz: Samuel Vernon, John Williams, Simon Newton, William Vernon, Isaiah Crooker, Wm. W[illegible] S. Nichols, Stephen B. Cornell, Thomas Dunn, and William Stevens.

And at a subsequent meeting of said Directors, Samuel Vernon, Esq. was re-elected President.

J. WILLIAMS, jun. *Cashier.*

Newport, Jan. 8, 1831.

RHODE-ISLAND UNION BANK.

AT a general Meeting of the Stockholders of the R. I. UNION BANK, held at their Banking Room on Tuesday, January 4th, 1831, the following named persons were elected Directors for the year ensuing, viz:—Christopher G. Champlin, Stephen T. Northam, John P. Mann, George Engs, Robert P. Lee, David Buffum, Abraham Barker.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the same day, C. G. Champlin, Esq. was unanimously elected President.

N. G. BOSS, *Cashier.*

Newport, Jan. 8, 1831.

NEW-ENGLAND COMMERCIAL BANK.

AT the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the N. E. COMMERCIAL BANK, held at the Bank on the 6th inst. the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz:—William Ennis, David King, James B. Phillips, Robinson Potter, George Hall, Samuel Allen, Benjamin H. Tisdale, Edward Brinley, George Bowen.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors on the same day, William Ennis, Esq. was re-elected President.

G. T. WEAVER, *Cashier.*

Newport, Jan. 8, 1831.

GRANITE.

PROPOSALS will be received by the Subscriber until the 1st day of March next, for the delivery at Fort Adams, Newport [illegible],

1,[illegible] [illegible]HES OF [illegible]CE.

The [illegible] large size and durable quality [illegible] good beds and faces. A [illegible] will be referred to in all inspections, [illegible] at the Fort. They are to [illegible] on one of the wharfs at the [illegible] the 1st day of April and the 3[illegible] [illegible]er, 1831.

Proposals will [illegible] for any part of the above quantity, [illegible] than 500 perches.

JOS. G. TOTT[EN], [illegible] Col. Eng's. [B]revet Col.

Fort Adams, Newport Harbor, January 10th, 1831.

☞ The publishers of the New-Bedford, Taunton, and Fall River papers; Providence Patriot and American; and of the Stonington, New-London, Middletown, and Hartford, (Conn.) will please give the above notice 4 insertions, and forward their accounts.

BRICKS Wanted.

PROPOSALS will be received until the 1st day of March next, for the supply at Fort Adams, Newport Harbor, R. I. of

1,000,000 COMMON BRICKS.

These Bricks must be cast in moulds of such size as to average when burned, 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 1-4 inches. They must be of the best quality of Merchantable bricks. The proportion of Salmon, or pale Bricks, must not exceed one eighth of the whole, and no soft, or very pale bricks, will be received. The proportion of arch bricks must not exceed one eighth of the whole; and none of these that are much warped will be received. The proportion of broken bricks must not exceed 2 per cent. At least 50,000 to be delivered by the 1st day of June next, and the remainder in the course of the summer and autumn of the year, at such periods as may best suit the convenience of the Contractor—provided there be always on hand the supply requisite for the progress of the work.

Should any persons desire to furnish the stated number of Bricks, of a size different from that given above, they will also [illegible] accompany their proposals with a statement of the length, breadth, and thickness, of a well burned brick of the kind they wish to supply.

Before forming the contract, a fair sample will be required to be deposited in the Engineer Office at Fort Adams, which should prove satisfactory, will govern in the inspection of the several deliveries.

Payments will be made, if required, on each cargo duly inspected and received.

All communications touching the subject, to be directed to Brevet Col. JOSEPH G. TOTTEN, U. S. Engineers, Newport.

Fort Adams, Newport Harbor, January 10th, 1831.

☞ The publishers of the Portland, Bath, Gardiner, Hallowell, Wiscasset, Thomaston, Bucksport, Bangor, and Belfast, (Maine) papers; the Portsmouth N. H. papers; Newburyport and Salem (Mass.) papers; Boston Patriot; Taunton, New-Bedford, and Fall River, (Mass.) papers; Stonington, New-London, Middletown, and Hartford, Conn. papers; N. Y. Courier and Enquirer; Journal of Commerce; N. Y. American, and of the Newburgh N. Y. papers, will please give the above 4 insertions, and forward their accounts.

NOTICE

THE Subscribers having purchased the right from SAMUEL DURFEE, the Patentee, for the exclusive right of making and constructing, for the Towns of Newport, Middletown and Portsmouth, a new and useful improvement of the mode of preventing Water and cold from passing under outer doors, called by said DURFEE "*The Door Fender,*" which improvement has been used in Providence and other Towns, and highly approved, give notice, that they will attend to constructing the same, in said Towns, on liberal terms.

WILLIAM WEEDEN,
JOHN L. BARKER.

Newport, Jan. 15.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber hereby gives public notice, that she has been duly appointed, and taken upon herself the trust of Administratrix on the Estate of

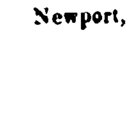
GEORGE HALL,

late of Portsmouth, dec. by giving bond as the law directs.—She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to said Estate, to make immediate payment, and those who have demands thereon, to exhibit the same for settlement to

HANNAH HALL, *Adm'x.*

Portsmouth, Nov. 24, 1830.

For Freight, or Charter,



THE good Schooner GOLD HUNTER, of Boston, Capt. Cook, about 60 Tons burthen, 4 years old, well found and strong.—A Freight for a Southern Port, or to the West-Indies, would be preferred.—Apply to

ROBERT STEVENS, jun.

Newport, Jan. 15.

Poetry.

JANUARY.

BY N. P. WILLIS.

Winter is come again. The sweet south west
Is a forgotten wind, and the strong earth
Has laid aside its mantle to be bound
By the frost fetter. There is not a sound
Save of the Skater's heel, and there is laid
An icy finger on the lip of streams,
And the clear icicle hangs cold and still.
And the snowfall is noiseless as a thought.
Spring has a rushing sound, and Summer sends
Many sweet voices with its odors out,
And Autumn rustleth its decaying robe
With a complaining whisper. Winter's dumb!
God made his ministry a silent one,
And he has given him a foot of steel,
And an unlovely aspect and a breath
Sharp to the senses—and we know that He
Tempereth well, and hath a meaning hid
Under the shadow of his hand. Look up!
And it shall be interpreted—Your home
Hath a temptation now. There is no voice
Of waters with beguiling for your ear,
And the cool forest and the meadows green
Witch not your feet away; and in the dells
There are no violets, and upon the hills
There are no sunny places to lie down.
You must go in, and by your cheerful fire
Wait for the offices of love, and hear
Accents of human tenderness, and feast
Your eye upon the beauty of the young.
It is a season for the quiet thought,
And the still reckoning with thyself. The year
Gives back the spirits of its dead and time
Whispers the history of its vanished hours;
And the heart calling its affections up,
Counteth its wasted ingots. Life stands still
And settles like a fountain and the eye
Sees clearly through its depths, and noteth all
That stirred its troubled waters. It is well
That Winter with the dying Year should come!

STANZAS.

When some fond boy, more blest than I,
Shall twine *fresh roses* in thy hair,
Tell him, the flowers his hand flings by,
Once bloom'd as bright as his do there;
And when, beneath the starry sky,
He wakes the lute I used to fill,
Oh! tell him that another's sigh
Is warm upon its surface still.

And if, perchance, thy loved gazelle
Should fly the stranger's touch, and hide
Its head within thy bosom's swell,
And nestle there, in trembling pride,—
Oh! tell him there was one whose lip
That dark-eyed thing so loved to kiss,
That it had fondly learn'd to sip
The dews from thine to water his.
And for the rest—when twilight's hour
[Wi]ll see thee wandering on with him,
Or to thine own season bower,
Whose light, Love's own, is all so dim—
Tell him there's not a flower below,
And not a silent star above,
And not a breeze that whispers oh
That have not heard another's love.

HOPE.

Know then, whatever cheerful and serene
Supports the mind, supports the body too.
Hence the most vital movement mortals feel
Is hope, the balm and life-blood of the soul;
It pleases and it lasts. Indulgent Heaven
Sent down the kind delusion, through the paths
Of rugged life to lead us patient on,
And make our happiest state no tedious thing.
Our greatest good and what we can least spare,
Is Hope, the last of all our evils, Fear.

Miscellany.

The following extracts are from a Sermon in the New-York Constellation, on the "*Abuse of Borrowed Articles*":—

"Alas, Master! for it was borrowed."

"This was the exclamation of one of the prophets, who, in the days of the famous Elisha, went to fell timber on the banks of the river Jordan. The axe not being well secured on the handle, slipped off and fell into the river. Then it was, that in an exclamation of grief, the honest son of the prophets cried, as he looked wishfully into the stream, 'Alas, master! for it was borrowed.'"

"Whether it was, that the sons of the prophets were better taught or more honest than their neighbors; or whether mankind in those days paid more regard to borrowed articles than is customary at the present day, we cannot decide. But most certain it is that few in this age of refinement would think of making such an exclamation of grief at the loss, or injury, of a borrowed article. Instead of saying, 'Alas, master! for it was borrowed,' they would be more apt to say carelessly '*Never mind, it was only borrowed.*' And should some honest Elisha set about repairing the loss or injury, they would say—'Give yourself no trouble, Mister for it was only a borrowed article.'"

"Thus you will see borrowed books used with little or no ceremony—defiled with grease-spots, and deformed with dog's ears. You will see them thrown about the house and given to the children for play things. You will hear Mrs. Slipslop say, 'do give that young one something to keep it quiet.' And when told there is nothing to give it except the new book on the mantle piece, she will reply, 'well [illegible] give it that then; 'tant ours, it's only borrowed.' The brat is mightily pleased with its new play thing; it applies it to its mouth, dreuls on it, tears out the leaves, and finally ends the sport by throwing it in the fire. 'Here, ma, ma! the baby has thrown the book in the fire!' 'Never mind,' says Mrs. Slipslop, '*it was only borrowed.*'

A man borrows a wheel barrow, with the promise of returning it in three hours. Instead of three hours he keeps it three months. Day after day the vehicle is seen standing out doors, exposed to the weather, and rotting for want of shelter. 'Daddy,' says a little boy, with native honesty, 'this'ere barrow-wheel hant been took home yet, and you promised to send it home in three hours.' 'You blockhead,' says the man, 'let it be and go about your business.' 'But,' says the boy, 'it'll get spoilt, standing out here.' 'Well, what if it does?' says the man, '*it's only borrowed.*' There it stands week after week and month after month; and finally an ox-cart is driven over it and it is smashed to pieces.—'There! now daddy,' says the boy, 'the barrow-wheel has gone to smash!' 'Never mind the barrow-wheel, you dunce,' says the father, '*it's only borrowed.*'

The manner in which borrowed horses are used, is well known. They are over-loaded, hard-driven, and poorly fed. 'We'll get all we can out of 'em,' say the borrowers; 'if we do spoil them it's no concern of ours—*they're only borrowed.*' A fellow with a horse and sleigh, drives as if the Old One was driving him. He shakes the reins, he cracks the whip, he cherups the steed forward; and the poor animal, straining every nerve and exerting itself to the utmost comes up to an Inn covered with foam, panting for breath and trembling in every joint with over exertion. The borrower leaps from the sleigh, calls for something to drink, perhaps to eat and to smoke, and enjoys himself without any regard to the wants of the poor horse; and when addressed by some humane by-stander, with—'You unfeeling coxcomb, why dont you take care of your horse as well as yourself? Here you have driven the poor creature almost to death, and now you leave him shivering in the cold air, and give him nothing to eat or drink!' The coxcomb returns, 'no lights a new cigar' [illegible] dicky, 'Dont give yourself any [illegible] sir—*the creature's only borrowed.*'

COMFORT.

This is a very comfortable word; and it is a sad pity the French don't know what it means. But it is a still greater pity that we, who have the word, should know its meaning, should so often sacrifice it for the most unsubstantial reasons. The fact is we are ashamed to be comfortable, lest we should appear ungenteel. The best chamber in the house must be shut up for company; the lightest and the handsomest parlor must be kept closed for the same reason. We must have a large house and domestics, for the sake of appearances, and we sometimes cut ourselves off from intelligent society, because we cannot afford to receive them with quite so much show and ceremony as our neighbors. All this is foolish. If we cannot afford to be elegant, we can, at least, be comfortable; and if we *can* procure the elegancies of life, why not enjoy them every day? Why must spring-cushions, and warm carpets, and airy rooms, and handsome walls, be shut up three hundred and fifty days of the year, for the sake of making a grand show off, now and then? Why do we not consult our comfort by living in smaller houses, and keeping less domestics? Surely, leisure for intellectual and tasteful pursuits, is better than the reputation for lofty rooms and Venetian windows. Why should we refrain from seeing cultivated people in a social, cordial way, because another can give them better wine and rarer fruit?

I admire splendor, and where circumstances warrant it, I am even strongly in favor of magnificence; but above all things I do love comfort.

I believe no people in the world have such fear of public opinion as the Americans. To a certain extent this check is a salutary one; but our domestic life is a matter of much more concern to us than it is to the public; and we ought to have sufficient courage to [illegible] own comfort, and gratify our own [illegible].

Christian [illegible].

Every one wishes to be what he is not.—The poor man thinks that poverty is peculiar for its trials and temptations; that if he were rich, he should certainly be good, benevolent and happy. The rich in the midst of his possessions, is often weary of a world that has no new excitement to offer; fretted by a thousand pretended claims on his generosity, embittered by ingratitude, and sickened with the heartless flattery of expectant heirs. The unrecorded [illegible] envies the idol of literary fame, every thing seems bright and golden in his path and he does not know how soon the darling of popular favour mounts or the peaceful spirit of the man [illegible], and the unr[illegible] faith of the ignorant; how often he despises the friendship which he sees but a selfish desire of temporary importance—and how, in very heart-sickness, he shrinks from the publicity which the world will heap upon him, and the animosity it is sure to bring in its train. Content is the whole of wisdom—the amount of all philosophy. Every class of mankind has an equal share of happiness; and if we do not believe it, it is because we have a more distinct knowledge of our own troubles than of any others. We may believe that if we could exchange places with the wealthy and the elevated, we should have philosophy enough to avoid their restlessness and forget [illegible]; but we deceive ourselves. Mortals cannot escape a mingled destiny. For whatever [illegible] poses there is a drop of bitter, [illegible] the fountain, it mixes with all the waters of life; and whether we drink from an earthen or golden cup, we cannot escape our portion.

FROM THE [illegible] NATIONAL [illegible]

The death of Bolivar is reported, though not certain. His character has been involved in doubt [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] are disposed to conclude, on the whole, that he deserves [illegible] man—perhaps [illegible] patriot. [illegible] strong [illegible] [illegible] was so—and if so [illegible] son to the noble [illegible] spirits that seek to obtain real freedom and glory for a people yet far from being prepared to understand and enjoy [illegible] life. [illegible]

[illegible]

We [illegible]

[illegible]

Lamented [illegible]

[illegible]

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE, Monday, Jan. 10, 1831.

The President announced a communication from the Executive Department of the State of Georgia, for instructing their Senators and requesting their Representatives in Congress to vote against all measures ostensibly intended for the promotion of Internal Improvements.

M[illegible] presented the petition of Joseph Nourse, of the city of Washington, for payment of claims which he alleges to have been due to him. It was referred to the Committee on Claims.

The Senate having resolved itself into a High Court of Impeachment, the trial of Judge Peck was continued. After the introduction by Mr Meredith of some documentary testimony, the Court adjourned.

Tuesday, Jan. 11.

Nothing of peculiar interest occurred beyond its ordinary routine of business. In Judge Peck's case, sundry records of Spanish grants of land in Louisiana were put in as evidence, and several of the witnesses, already examined, were recalled, and examined in further explanation of certain parts of their former testimony. This occupied the court the rest of the day, till the hour of adjournment arrived, when it was announced that the testimony on both sides was finally concluded.

Wednesday, Jan 12.

Mr. Iredell, reported a bill fixing the compensation of the witnesses and providing for payment of the other expenses in the case of Judge Peck, now pending before the Senate as a high court of impeachment. [$3] per day, and 20 cents mileage, to each witness.

The bill to authorize the construction of three Schooners for the naval service of the United States passed by the House of Representatives, was twice read, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs. These are intended for despatch vessels.

On motion of Mr. Foot, the Senate again resolved itself into a High Court of Impeachment. In consequence of the indisposition of Mr. Wirt, on motion of Mr. Tazewell, the court adjourned.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of Executive business—and after spending some time thereon, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Monday, Jan. 10.

Upwards of fifty petitions and memorials were presented. Mr. Frezvant from the Committee on Military Pensions, reported a bill to amend the existing laws with respect to the granting of revolutionary pensions.

[illegible]

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to report a bill to reduce the existing duties on imported [illegible] to take effect after the payment of the public debt, so as to raise a revenue adequate to the support of the government under an economical administration of its affairs.

Mr. [illegible] asked for the question of consideration on this resolution. Mr. Drayton asked if he had not possession of the floor on the subject. The Speaker said that any gentleman might demand the question of consideration. Mr. Drayton then asked for the yeas and nays, which were ordered and then taken, as follows:—Yeas 73; Nays 109.

After passing some private bills, the House Adj.

Tuesday, Jan. 11.

The bill authorising the construction and equipment of three schooners, to be employed in the naval service of the U. States, was passed.

The bill making appropriation for the payment of revolutionary and invalid pensions was considered in committee of the whole, and finally reported to the House.

Mr. Haynes of Georgia submitted the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, with a considerable diminution of the revenue, the public debt [illegible] will be redeemed and discharged: And whereas the end of [illegible] government is the prosperity [illegible] of the people: And whereas, [illegible] more certainly promoted [illegible] by a system of taxation [illegible] shall leave the largest portion [illegible] of labor in the [illegible] of the people: And whereas, [illegible] life should, as far as [illegible] be exempted from taxation: And whereas, [illegible] has become [illegible] and necessary [illegible] among all classes: And [illegible] imported from foreign countries [illegible] to [illegible] $1 [illegible] is less [illegible] within the [illegible] estimated at one [illegible] equal to [illegible] at three [illegible] equal [illegible]

[illegible] Committee of [illegible] instructed to inquire into the expediency of reducing the duty on brown sugar imported into the United States from foreign countries.

The question for consideration having been demanded, Mr. Cambreleng called for the yeas and nays thereon, and they were ordered accordingly. They stood as follows:—Yeas 90, Nays 85.

So the House determined to consider the resolution.

Mr. Haynes addressed the House in support of the resolution. He began by saying that he had not changed the views under which he had made his former proposition on this subject broader than the present; he would cheerfully have embraced in this resolution all that he had done in the other; but the belief that he should have a better prospect of success in his attempt to relieve the consuming classes from a part of the burthen of taxation under which they labor, had induced him to adopt the limited course proposed by the resolution. Reviewing the history of the tariff of duties on sugar, he entered into an argument to shew that the duty of two cents per pound, imposed by the act of 1794, (then about 25 per cent. on the value of the article) had, by the intermediate reduction of the price of the article of sugar in the market, become a duty of 40, or 50, or 60 per cent. on the value. He considered at large the causes of this reduction of price, which he considered not owing altogether to the more abundant production of it, but to the state of the markets of the world, shewing that the price had declined in the market of Great Britain, from the year 1814 to 1823, as it has done in this country, at least fifty per cent.—a declension not affected by the variation of duty on its import in that country, the duties having undergone comparatively small variation, &c. Mr. H. was going on in his argument, having having spoken ten or fifteen minutes; when,

The Speaker announced that the hour allotted by the Rules of the House for the consideration of resolutions had expired.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a statement of the contracts and purchases made by the Commissioners of the Navy during the year 1830; which was laid on the table.

The Speaker also laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Navy, upon the subject of live oak in Florida, &c. which was referred to the Committee of Naval Affairs.

The engrossed bill authorising the construction of three schooners for the naval service of the United States, was read the third time and passed.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the appropriation bills, [and re]ported to the House. Adjourned.

Wednesday, Jan. 12.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of State, accompanied by a list of all the patents granted by the United States for the encouragement of arts and sciences, alphabetically arranged; containing, in consecutive order, all patents for inventions and improvements relating to the same subject, designating the name of patentees, with the dates of their patents, together with the acts of Congress relating to patents, and a digest of decisions under the said laws, made in the Courts of the United States.

DUTY ON SUGAR.

The House resumed the consideration of the resolution offered on the previous day by Mr Haynes of Georgia, for a reduction of the duty on imported brown Sugar. An interesting debate took place on this subject.

Mr. Haynes renewed, and concluded the speech which he began yesterday in favor of the resolution.

Mr. Alexander also spoke in favor of the resolution.—Mr. White, of Louisiana then rose, but the hour allotted to discussing resolutions having expired, the debate was suspended.

The bill "making appropriations for the payment of Revolutionary and Invalid Pensioners," was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading on Thursday.

The House then proceeded to consider the amendments reported from the Committee of the Whole, to the bill "making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1831," and they were all agreed to but one, which provided for the appropriation of $8,000 for the survey of private land claims, and $130,000 for further surveys of the public lands.

Mr. McCoy moved to amend the amendment, by striking out $130,000, and inserting $80,000.

On this motion a debate arose, which continued until 4 o'clock. The propriety of [illegible] it was supported, and opposed by several members. The motion of Mr. McCoy was finally rejected, and the amendment proposed by the committee agreed to. The question being then about to be put, on the engrossment on the bill, Mr. Stanberry moved to strike out the appropriation for the *salary of a Minister to Russia for the present year!* Mr. Cambreleng called upon the gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. S.) to state the particulars of his information on the subject. Mr. Stanberry remarked that the President had informed the House that the United States were not represented at the Court of Russia, nor was it probable, Mr. S. said, that they soon would be. Under such circumstances, an appropriation certainly was not necessary, and he hoped it would be stricken out of the bill. He called for the yeas and nays on his motion; when, on motion of Mr. Carson, the House adjourned.

BY MAILS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 23.

Sugar Duties.—We have more than once intimated a belief that the alarm on the subject of an apprehended repeal of the Sugar duties, was unnecessarily great, if not groundless. Its tendency is certainly to diminish the value of the present crop of that staple, by forcing it to a premature market lest the duties should be taken off, and the crop left on hand. We perceive no grounds for the excessive alarm which prevailed on the subject; being always disposed to believe that the national government will rather protect and foster a branch of industry which owes its existence to the necessities of the country, during the time of its embargoes, non-intercourse acts, and its wars, rather than suffer it to be ruined, lest the same exigencies in the affairs of the country which called it into existence, should again occur.

WASHINGTON Jan. 13.

Reported Death of Bolivar.—We copied yesterday from the New York Mercurio, a statement of the probable death of General Bolivar. We have since seen a letter from the Liberator himself, to a gentleman of this city, as late as the 10th of November, in which he is not only silent as to any illness or ill health, but expresses himself throughout in a tone of cheerfulness. We are induced to hope, therefore, that the report both of his decease, and dangerous illness, are incorrect.

NEW-YORK, Jan 14.

We learn from the Southern papers, that the Spaniards resident at New Orleans, have opened a subscription to enable such Spaniards as choose, to go home and assist in the liberation of their native country.

January 15.

We learn from the Baltimore American that the snow which fell on Sunday and Monday, although it was 10 or 12 inches in depth, presented no obstruction whatever to the regular operations of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail road.—By the aid of a single horse attached to the machine, the rails were cleared of the snow with ease and expedition, and the carriages were enabled to prosecute their trips as usual.

January 17.

Mexico.—It appears from statements [illegible] Gen. Barragan, one of the officers commanding the government forces in opposition to the Guerrero party, has proposed a meeting of Chiefs and Clergy to the number of eighteen, including Gen. Guerrero, with a view to the accommodation of existing differences in a pacific manner. It is a pity that this mode of warfare had not been thought of long ago. However, it is never too late to do a good thing, and we wish every possible success to the negotiation. Both parties, it is presumed, are by this time tired of war, and will be ready to adjust their differences on reasonable terms.

January 18.

HAVANNA.—The editor of the Baltimore American has received a letter from his correspondent at Havana, under date of the 30th of December, which says:—

"The King's decree has recently been received from Spain, commuting the capital punishment of the late conspirators to ten years of *presido* or public labor in chains, at the same time giving this Government the power of prolonging the punishment to an indefinitely period, or to imprisonment for life. I understand that only one is now in custody to profit by the royal clemency, the others having escaped.

BOSTON, Jan. 19.

FROM ENGLAND.

Halifax papers received by the Cordelia, furnish English dates to the 11th Dec. From them we extract the following:—

Falmouth, (Eng.) Dec. 11.—The apprehensions which were last week entertained of a continental war have nearly subsided. It would appear that this alteration in public opinion throughout Europe, has been principally effected by a change of ministry in this country, and by their declaration of non-intervention and of their desire to preserve universal peace, which was made on their appointment. It cannot be concealed that considerable distrust of the Duke of Wellington's non-intervention policy was generally entertained throughout Europe. He was though, to manifest too strong a predilection for legitimacy—for the rights of the few, in preference to the rights of the many. Our foreign details are more than unusual interesting.

The incendiary outrages which have been committed over so great a portion of the country, have for the most part ceased, on the strict enforcement of the law, the penalties of which now await the perpetrators. The evidence on the trial of the prisoners, we doubt not, will show that the laborers were not alone the guilty parties. In many cases there is good reason to believe that the farmers themselves have instigated the laborers to their lawless deeds, and in others, that they have quietly looked on, for the purpose of arousing their landlords into a sense of their distressed state in consequence of high rents and tithes, with low prices for their produce. If this be correct, and we believe it is, then have they succeeded, we should think, beyond their most sanguine expectations, for not only have the landlords consented to reduce their rents, and the clergy their tithes, but such a sensation has been produced in the minds of the government and the legislature, that enquiry, retrenchment, (and consequent reduction of taxation) and *reform of Parliament* will certainly follow. The institutions of the country will be regenerated, and a long reign of peace and happiness, will in all probability, be the consequence.

The cause of Reform in Parliament is gathering an irresistable force, and it must soon be granted, or as Earl Grey says, it will be taken. The public interests demand it, suddenly it is dangerous. A few years since, and the man who avowed himself a Reformer, stood a self branded revolutionist in the estimation of men who now, through their fears, see no safety for the country but in such a reform as would formerly have been demanded, and contended for, only by an ultra reformist. Such is one instance of the complete revolution that sometimes takes place in the minds of a majority of a nation. Large meetings have been held at Edinburg and Stotheld, at which petitions for parliamentary reform were carried with acclamations.

We learn from Copenhagen that an expedition, which sailed from that port in May last, succeeded in reaching the eastern coast of Greenland, where some Norwegian colonists settled more than eight centuries ago, and to which, is said, all access has since been prevented by the ice. The expedition found there the descendants of the primitive colonists who still profess Christianity which was carried thither by their forefathers; their language is that of the Norwegians of the tenth century.

The London Courier of the 9th Dec. says:—We stated yesterday from an authentic and exclusive source, that the King of the Netherlands had refused to fulfil the conditions of the armistice, and that Messrs. Cartwright & Bresson, proceeded to the Hague to remonstrate with the Majesty.

Since writing the above, we have received a private letter from Brussels, in which it is stated that the Mission of Mr. Cartwright has not had the unfortunate [illegible] papers.

We are happy to say, that our accounts this morning of the state of the country generally are of such a nature as to justify a belief that tranquility will in a short time be completely restored. The accounts from Scotland are equally satisfactory.

There is a rumour abroad that a strong collision of sentiment has taken place between his Majesty's government and the East India Company.

Antwerp, Dec. 6.—King William is stated to have answered among other things, to the observations of Mr. Cartwright on the non-execution of the Armistice :—"My Allies have solemnly guaranteed to me the Sovereignty of the Netherlands, if they abandon me, I will defend myself alone to the last extremity; and will never suffer any communication between the *faithful* provinces and those that have rebelled."

A letter from Rome states, that on the 26th ult. the Pope was supposed to be at the point of death.

The Pope's nuncio in Paris is stripped of his honours; and the French soldiers are no longer to attend mass.

It is said that the Austrian and Spanish governments have recalled their Ambassadors residing at the Court of the King of the Netherlands.

Piracies in the Mediterranean.—The Philadelphia United States Gazette publishes the following extract of a letter from an officer on board the U. S. Ship Concord, dated Oct. 25th:

"Previous to leaving Gibraltar, on the 22d inst information was received of the capture of two brigs, (one Sardinian and the other Maltese) by Moorish pirates, off the Barbary coast; the crews, we understand, had been murdered.—It is advisable for vessels bound up the Mediterranean, to keep as near the Spanish coast as prudence will permit, as the piracies spoken of were committed by a gang of desperadoes, in an open boat.—We shall run over to the Moorish coast on our way to Mahon. None of our squadron were at Gibraltar when we arrived and left; the Ontario had been there, and sailed for Mahon a few days previous to our appearance"

The New Bedford Institution for Savings has received deposits during the last year amounting to $4,100, and the present amount of the fund is $199,699. A semiannual dividend of 2 3-4 per cent. has been declared payable on the 10th inst. The funds are invested chiefly in notes of individuals, the residue being in Bank stock. The number of depositors is 962.

The Mercury.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 22, 1831

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Closed their Session at East-Greenwich on Tuesday last, and adjourned to meet in this town on the first Wednesday of May next, according to law.

In addition to their proceedings, in our last, the following was transacted on the three last days of the session.

The Charter of the Blackstone Canal Bank was granted, and limiting the exemption from taxation to the amount of Canal Stock to be invested $150,000, and for a period of five years.

The Charter of the Globe Bank in Providence, was granted.

James Stevens was allowed an extension of time, to 1st July next, in which he is to deposit 100 Maps of this State, in the Secretary's Office.

The petition of the Congregational Society in Barrington, after occupying the House the whole of Friday, was postponed to next session.

The bill providing for the election of General-Officers by the House, in case of no choice by the people, was referred to Messrs. *Simmons, Potter and Hazard.*

Mr. Holden, from the Committee on the Anti-Masonic memorial, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject. The House refused to discharge him, but continued the whole subject, and the committee, to the next session.

A bill for repealing the Insolvent Law, passed the House on Tuesday, to which the Senate added an amendment,—it was non-concurred in by the House.—Subsequently a new bill was reported, repealing all our insolvent laws, and taking jurisdiction from the Supreme Court from all petitions, which finally passed both Houses.—The following is a copy of the law:—

State of Rhode-Island, &c. in General Assembly, Jan. Session, A. D. 1831.

An Act to repeal certain parts of an act, entitled "an act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors," passed Jan. A. D. 1828:

Section 1.—Be it enacted by the General Assembly, &c. that so much of said act as authorizes the preferring of petitions for the benefit thereof to the Supreme Judicial Court, and so much thereof as vests said Court with jurisdiction to receive, hear and determine such petitions, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all such petitions which have been already received and are now pending before said Court, in the several counties, shall be dismissed by said Court, at the next term thereof held in said counties respectively.—Provided, that nothing herein contained shall invalidate or affect any order or decree made by said Court, staying proceedings against the body or estate of any petitioner, or both, or any order or decree of said Court, causing any petitioner to be liberated from jail. And provided also, that nothing in this act contained, shall be construed to impair, or in any way affect the validity of any bond which has been given by any petitioner in conformity to the 2d section of the act herein referred to.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the act entitled an act explanatory and in amendment of the act for the relief of insolvent debtors, passed in January, 1830, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

The Indian Question.—A notice has been served by John Ross, Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation, on Governor Gilmer, to the effect that on March 5th, 1831, the Cherokee Nation, will by their counsel, move the Supreme Court of the U. S. for an injunction, to restrain the State of Georgia, and all her officers, from enforcing her laws, within the limits of the Cherokee nation, as designated by Treaty, between the U. States and the Cherokee Nation.

The Presidency.—The Washington Telegraph of the 13th inst. has this remark :—"Gen. Jackson, although he may not place himself as a candidate, in the common acceptation of that term, will, we have no doubt, if re-elected, serve another term." The Telegraph, we suppose, speaks advisedly upon the subject.

COINS OF THE U. S.—Mr. Sanford's Report in the Senate of the U. S. on the 15th Dec. on the state of the coins, and on the amendments which may be expedient in the laws concerning them, states the currency of the country to amount to 85 millions, consisting of 77 millions of bank notes, and 8 millions of coins; there are, besides, 15 millions of coins etimated to be held by the banks; in all 100 millions.

We received by the mails last evening, no later Congressional proceedings than Wednesday, the 12th inst.

By the Packet Splendid, Read, arrived yesterday morning in 22 hours from New-York, we were favored by Capt. Read with papers of Thursday morning, but they contain no Congressional proceedings, or other intelligence.—The N. Y. Mer. Advertiser of Thursday, says:—

"We had no Southern mail yesterday. Four mails from Philadelphia are now due. Passengers from Philadelphia state, that neither of the Southern mails due, had arrived in Philadelphia at midnight on Tuesday.

SNOW STORM.

A N. E. Snow storm commenced here at [illegible] on Saturday last, and continued to [r]age with almost unprecedented violence, [u]ntil Sunday evening.—The quantity of [sn]ow which has fallen, is greater than at [an]y one time for the last 15 or 20 years, [ex]ceeding two feet on a level. The snow [m]uch drifted, some of the banks being [mo]re than six feet high, and our streets [we]re completely blockaded.

No religious services were held at any of [th]e Meeting-houses on Sunday, owing to [th]e difficulty of getting access to the doors. [A] similar circumstance has not occurred [w]ithin the memory of our oldest inhabit[an]ts.

The Mails were prevented from leaving, [or] arriving; and none were received at the [Po]st-Office from Friday until Tuesday.—[S]everal Mails are now due.

The storm commenced at Philadelphia [on] Friday evening, and we learn from the [N]ational Gazette, that it raged furiously on [Sa]turday afternoon.

At Boston, and Salem, the storm was [ve]ry severe. It is singular that it was not [fe]lt at Portland. The Salem Register of [M]onday last, says:—

We have experienced since Saturday [m]orning, a genuine old fashioned Snow [st]orm—there was no mistake in it—it [wa]s worthy of the best days of our fath[er]s. It began to snow about 10 o'clock, [A.] M. on Saturday and continued with[ou]t intermission and without material [ab]atement until Sunday evening, ac[com]panied with a violent wind from the [N.] E. blocking up our streets with huge [sn]ow drifts, many of them ten footers, [an]d some estimated as high as twelve [or] fourteen feet in altitude.'

SUGAR DUTIES.—The N. York Evening [Po]st of the 13th inst. contains a Corres[po]ndence between the Danish Minister at [W]ashington and Mr. Secretary Van Buren, [rel]ating to our Sugar duties, of which the [fol]lowing is a synopsis:—"The climate and [so]il of the Island of St. Croix, says the Ev. [Post], are peculiarly favorable to the growth [of] the cane, and large quantities of Sugar [an]d Rum have been sent to the U. States in [ex]change for Indian meal, flour, salted [pro]visions, hoops, staves, and a variety of [oth]er articles, the produce of the U. States. [Th]e Danish Minister, in a letter to the [Sec]retary of State, after mentioning this [com]merce between the two countries, com[pla]ins that the high duties imposed upon [sug]ar and rum by the U. S. have greatly [ch]ecked the importation of those articles [int]o the U. S. and put an end to a mutual [ex]change of products between the two [co]untries. He urges at the same time that [the] Danish West-Indies might get their [sup]plies from other countries, and offers to [re]move any ground of misunderstanding [bet]ween the two nations by a commercial [tre]aty, putting the intercourse on an equal [and] permanent footing. To this the Secre[tary] of State replies, that the duties on [sug]ar and rum being imposed by Congress, [can]not be altered by the President. The [Da]nish Minister, in another letter, requests [tha]t the correspondence may be laid before [Co]ngress, to which the President signifies [his] assent, and here the correspondence [ter]minates."

The Hon. Edward Livingston, U. S. [Sen]ator from Louisiana, has received from [the] King of the Netherlands, a gold medal, [wit]h the following inscription:—

"To Edward Livingston, for the pre[sen]tation by him of a copy of the Criminal [Co]de and Code of Proceedings, composed [by] him for the State of Louisiana."

COLD WEATHER.—At sunrise yes[terd]ay morning, the thermometer was at [6 de]grees above 0, being 6 deg. colder than [any] time experienced this winter.

[T]he Philadelphia National Gazette of [Sat]urday last, remarks:—

"In the last number of the Edinburgh [Rev]iew, the opinion is expressed, that, [in F]rance, a limited monarchy is the [form] of government best suited to the [feeli]ngs and habits of the French people, [and] that "a Republic would inevitably, [as b]efore, begin in anarchy, and end as [befo]re, in the despotism of some for[tun]ate soldier." In the same number of [the] Review, we find the following sen[tenc]e:—"Had Washington sought our [suffrag]es, after resigning the sceptre which [he] might have held for life, possibly [tran]smitted to his kindred, but that he [love]d his country better than all power [—w]ould *his* baggage have been suffered [to pa]ss (as was that of Charles X) without [exam]ination at any custom house quay in all [Eng]land." The ignorance of Britons [i]n regard to our true history seems to [be i]ncurable. Whoever has attended [to t]he circumstances and dispositions of [the] American people, must know that it [has] never been in the power of any man [to a]cquire a sceptre or life-rule over [the]m—much less to establish an here[dita]ry dominion."

[T]he Cherokee Phœnix of Dec. 25, [stat]es that upwards of forty Choctaw [Ind]ians passed the Head of Coosa, on the [8t]h, for Washington City, all on foot. [The]y were accompanied by two white [me]n, and intended to pass through the [prin]cipal towns in the Southern states.—[T]heir conductor represented the mass [of t]he Choctaw people to be in a state of [gre]at confusion and dissatisfaction, owing [to t]he late treaty which has been ne[goti]ated by the Hon. Secretary of War [wit]h their Chiefs."

Baltimore Patriot.

NORTH CAROLINA.—It is with feelings of high gratification, says the Raleigh Register, we refer our readers to the proceedings of the House of Commons on Friday last. It will be seen, that the doctrine of *nullification* was constitutionally nullified by an overwhelming majority. The debate was a most animated one, and continued for several hours. The following are the resolutions as passed:—

Resolved, By the General Assembly of North Carolina, that although the Tariff Laws as they now exist, are in the opinion of this Legislature, unwise, unequal in their operation and oppressive to the Southern States, yet this Legislature does not recognise as constitutional, the right of an individual State of this Union to nullify a law of the U. States.

Resolved. That in the sentiment, "this Union must be preserved," we recognize principles which challenge the approbation of every republican and which promises to save the republic from disunion and anarchy.

The first resolution was adopted by the following vote, ayes 87, nays 27.

The second resolution was read and adopted unanimously, yeas 112.

NAVAL.—It is stated that the command of our squadron in the Pacific Ocean, is to be given to Capt. John Downes, who will proceed thither in the frigate Potomac, as soon as she is ready for sea. The corvette John Adams, which has recently received a thorough repair, is to be put in commission for the same station. Our naval force now in the Pacific consists of the frigate Guerriere, Com. Thompson and sloop of war St. Louis, Capt. Sloat, which have been absent about two years.

The New-York Gazette says—"We have it from authority that there are houses in England, which will contract for 15 per cent. to land any goods free of duty in any part of the United States."

SEVERE FROST AT NEW-ORLEANS.—A letter from New-Orleans dated 25th Dec. states—"We have had a frost here which will cut off the crop of Sugar one fourth, say 20,000 hhds less than was expected two weeks ago."—Another letter of the same date says—"Our Sugar crop has sustained a great injury by severe frosts in the early part of the week. The loss is estimated at 15,000 to 20,000 hhds. The planters are looking to higher prices for prime quality, which they will probably obtain as this description will be diminished, and inferiors be increased in quality.' —Other accounts correspond with this. We have seen a letter from Tallahassa, Florida, dated Dec. 28 which says the weather there, on the 17th and 18th was so severe as very materially to injure the canes. A good deal of that which had been matted for next year's planting was destroyed. The orange trees were in general killed. At Mobile we see the Thermometer has been at 10 degrees above zero, or 22 degrees below freezing.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

Another "Abduction."—The village of Brooklyn, says the N. York Courier, was thrown into a complete state of ferment on Friday, by the reported absence of a young lady, daughter of a respectable inhabitant there. It was feared that the New-York *noosers* had made a grand descent on the village, and would carry off all from thence who were fit for dissection. It appears that the young lady alluded to, who is aged about 15 years, was sent on a message in the morning—the forenoon and afternoon passed on, without her return.—Search was made throughout the village, inquiry was made on all sides, but without effect. At last, when night had almost arrived, an old beldame who lived near the residence of the young lady's father informed him that his daughter had gone to Patterson to get *married*.—The father hastened to Patterson, and there he discovered that his daughter had really been *noosed*—positively noosed in the matrimonial bonds. He was too late to prevent the marriage, but was in good time to partake of the banquet prepared for the occasion.

Coal in Pennsylvania.—According to the Philadelphia Price Current the amount of Anthracite Coal furnished by the mines of that state the past year has been very great. The quantity sent to market by the Schuylkill Navigation is 13,032 tons; by the Lehigh Navigation Co. 41,900 do; by the Delaware and Hudson Canal, 43,200 do—Total, 94,132 tons. It is added that, as all the markets in the Middle and Eastern States are fully stocked, with a heavy surplus of Coal at Philadelphia, prices are low for the season. This, it is reasonably inferred, cannot fail to extend the consumption of this invaluable fuel, both at home and abroad.

The Louisville (Ky.) Advertiser of the 31st ult. says, "Mr. Clay arrived here yesterday on his way to New Orleans. His family accompanies him."

Twelve marriages were recently celebrated in Chesterfield county, Virginia, in the short space of six weeks. One parson did the whole work. It is reported he got the dyspepsia from the unusual quantity of wedding cake and wine he managed.

U. S. BANK.—A new and most striking illustration of the benefits of the U. States Bank, to the commercial commercial community is presented in the recent examination of Mr. Bates, of the Banking House of Barings & Bates, of London, before a committe of the British House of Commons, in relation to the facilities of the China trade. It appears that the bills of the U. S. Bank are now taken by our merchant vessels to Canton instead of specie, and that these bills are SOLD IN CHINA AT AN ADVANCE, being considered as a good remittance to England!

This has never been done until 1830. Our merchants have been compelled to send specie, which specie was generally bought at a premium, and was subject to the charges of shipment and the expenses of insurance. Added to this, it took out of market, dollars, that we afterwards had to repurchase or reimport at an additional expense, in order to keep up the relative values of silver and paper currency. As these United States bills come home by the way of England or the continent, if the original shipper has credit with the bank, it is now possible for him to clear a profit on a trade effected solely on his credit and that of the U. States Bank.

Boston Daily Patriot.

ARREST.—We learn from a slip from the office of the Baltimore Patriot, that John Markley, who has recently been discharged from five years term at the Maryland Penitentiary, and on whom suspicion rested as being concerned in the late murder in Harbaugh's Valley, (see our last paper,) was apprended on Sunday evening in that city, by Mr. W. Walker, and two or three citizens, and after an examination by James Blair, Esq. was committed for further examination. He denied having ever been either in a jail or state prison; but on entering the prison was immediately recogniz ed by one of the keepers of the penitentiary, who happened to be there, as the same Markley described by the Frederick Citizen. The accounts he gave of himself, since the murder, were very contradictory.

FIRES.—Last evening at 10 o'clock, an alarm of fire was given which proved to be in a four story brick building No. 15, State-street, owned by H. B. Smith, Esq.—The fire, which had made but little progress, is stated to have been communicated by some ashes which had been deposited in the wood-hole, in the shop occupied by Mr. Joseph Moffatt, Linen Draper. It was fortunate it was discovered in season, before the citizens had generally retired to bed—The damage done by the above fire is estimated at $2,000. So completely were the streets blocked up with snow, that it was with difficulty the engines were brought to the scene, even with the aid of horses.

Boston Gazette, of Monday.

The large brick dwelling-house of Mrs. Wardwell, in Dighton, Mass. was burnt on Saturday morning last, supposed to have taken fire from a defect in the chimney. Loss estimated at $,5000—$2000 was insured at the Mutual Ins. Office in Providence.

In Attleborough, (Mass) on Sunday morning last, between one and two o'clock, the house occupied by Mr Stephen P. Morse and Mr. Nathaniel Bosworth was consumed by fire, which originated in a jeweller's shop adjoining the house. The furniture, wearing apparel, provisions, &c. were all destroyed. Mr. Morse being in an ill state of health, and large drifts of snow at the doors, his person was rescued from the devouring element, with extreme difficulty.

GOLD COINS.—It appears from a late report in Congress that the standard value of American gold coins is too low; being fixed by law at fifteen times that of silver—whereas it should be sixteen. The consequence is, that our gold coins are mostly shipped to foreign countries, where they bear a higher value.

ACCIDENT.—At Reading, (Penn.) seven or eight persons were severely wounded by the explosion of a keg of gunpowder, on the 8th inst. while celebrating the Victory of New-Orleans.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

The Halifax Royal Gazette of Dec. 29, contains an Order in Council of November 1st. 1830, declaring the port of Sidney, in the Island of Cape Breton, a *free warehousing port*.

Investment.—It is currently reported in New York and Albany, that a wealthy English Duke has ordered two millions five hundred thousand dollars to be invested in American stocks.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—*Monday, Jan 17.*
(Reported for the Boston Patriot)
At Market this day, 495 Cattle, 915 Sheep and 440 Swine.

We shall omit giving prices, the market not being near closed at the usual time of making up our report; some of the cattle have not yet arrived, being stopped by the snow drifts.

From the Boston Courier, Monday, Jan. 17.
Prices of WOOL at Boston, Jan 17—Prime or Saxony Fleeces, 65 a 75 cents per lb; American full blood washed wool, 58 to 62 cts.; do 3-4 do 50 to 55; 1-2 do. 45 to 50; 1-4 do. 40 to 44; superfine pulled lambs, 55 to 58, 1st sort, 55 to 58; 2d do. & 3d do. none; spinning 40 to 45 common 34 to 37, Saxony, clean, 60 to 100 cents.

WOOL.—Some small lots of Fleece Wool have been sold during the week at quotations; the limited quantity of this description in market prevents extensive operations. Several lots of Lambs' Wool have been taken at 50c cash, and 55c 6 mo.—There is rather a better demand for Wool than is usual at this season, and for most descriptions, prices are fully maintained.

☞ *NOTICE.*—There will be Discourses delivered in the several Churches in this Town, on Sunday Afternoon, Jan. 23d, at the close of which, a Collection will be taken, in aid of the funds of the *RELIEF SOCIETY*, who are making arrangements to supply the destitute with Wood.

Should the weather prove unpleasant, the Collection will be postponed to the next Sunday Afternoon.

Newport, Jan. 22, 1831.

☞ The Members of the RELIEF SOCIETY, (and those who wish to become Members,) are requested to meet at the House of Mr. N. SWEET, on Monday Evening Next, at 6 o'clock. As business of importance will come before the society, a punctual attendance is requested.

MARRIED,

In this Town on the 12th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Eddy, Mr. James Tilley to Miss Ann Ward, all of this town.

On Tuesday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Choules, Mr. James Thompson, of Providence, to Miss Abby Moses, daughter of the late Mr. Samuel Moses of this town.

At North-Providence on Monday evening last, Mr. George West of Taunton, to Miss Sophia C. Hawes, daughter of Gen. Joseph Hawes.

At Little-Compton, Mr. William H. Wilbor of Providence, to Miss Mary Ann [illegible]. Capt. Owen Wilbour to Miss Abigail Woodworth.

DIED,

In this Town on Saturday last, Mrs. Rebecca Ayres, wife of Mr. Isaac A. Ayres, and daughter of the late Mr. George Littlefield of this town, aged 34 years.

On Wednesday last, suddenly, Mr. Henry Clarke, aged 70 years.

On Thursday, Mary Lawton, widow of Robert Lawton, aged XCI years—a member of the Society of Friends.

At Pawtucket on Monday last, Lydia Wilkinson, widow of Ozel Wilkinson, aged [illegible] years—a member of the Society of Friends.

At Middletown on Sunday last, Charles E. son of Mr. John Chase, aged 7 years.

At North Kingstown on the 7th inst. Mrs. Dorcas Hall, wife of Isaac Hall, [illegible] years.—At Wickford, Mr. [illegible] aged 62 years.

WEEKLY ALMANACK.

1831. JANUARY.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.	High water.	
22 Saturday,	7 12	4 48	2 46	1 19
23 Sunday,	7 11	4 49	3 43	2 2[illegible]
24 Monday,	7 10	4 50	4 44	[illegible]
25 Tuesday,	7 9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
26 Wednesday	7 8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
27 Thursday	7 7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
28 Friday,	7 6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Full Moon 27th day, 9h. 43 m. in Evening.

Ship News.

PORT OF NEWPORT.

ARRIVED.

Tuesday, Jan. 18.—Sloop Express, Gardner, 24 hours from New-York.

Wednesday, Jan. 19.—Brig Sea-Bird, Carr, 27 hours from New-York.

Friday, Jan. 21.—Sloop Splendid, Reed, [illegible] hours from New-York for Providence—in the severe cold last night, the vessel was entirely covered with ice.

Schr Maine, Atwater, 2 days from New York for Wareham.

Schr Alura, Hall, from Providence for Philadelphia.

CLEARED,

Brig Baron, Godfrey, New York

The Sloop Albany, Vars, from New-York for this Port, was forced out of Stonington harbour in the snow storm of Saturday last, and driven ashore at Shelter-Island (L. I.).—The cargo, with the vessel, it is expected, will be saved.

☞ *A CARD.*—The Captain and Crew of the Sloop Albany, offer their thanks to Mr. WOODRUFF, and family, on Shelter Island, for their hospitality towards them, when wrecked in their vicinity, on the night of the 15th inst. They are sensible that this acknowledgement is but a poor return for their kind attentions, and prompt relief.—It is however offered more as a public testimonial in honour of human nature, than as an adequate expression of the gratitude of the undersigned.

JOHN VARS,
For himself, and Crew.

Newport, Jan. 21, 1831.

MEMORANDA.

In the N. E. gale on Sunday last, the Brig Fame, Vinson, from Havana for Providence, drifted from her anchorage in this harbor, but by great exertions of Mr. C. Mumford, (the U. S. Inspector on board) she was run ashore at Brenton's Neck, south side of this harbor, on the flats—she was got off again on Tuesday, without damage, by taking out part of the cargo.

The Brig George, Potter from Providence for Havana, was driven on the rocks near Wickford, in the gale on Saturday night, and bilged; her masts were cut away, and the Capt. and crew are badly frost-bitten.

Schr Rising-States, Collins, from Charleston, arrived at Havana Dec. 29th

Schrs Agnes, Swasey, and Reaper, Southwick, sailed from Charleston Jan. 3d, for St Augustine.

For Freight, or Charter,

THE good Schooner GOLD HUNTER, of Boston, Capt. Cook, about [illegible] Tons burthen, 4 years old, well found and strong.—A Freight for a Southern Port, or to the West-Indies, would be preferred.—Apply to

ROBERT STEVENS, [illegible]

Newport, Jan. 22.

AUCTIONS.

POSTPONEMENT.

On Saturday, Jan. 22

at XII M. will be Sold at Public Auction at Townsend's Coffee House,

ALL the right which ELIZABETH COGGESHALL had at the time of her decease in and to a certain Mortgage Deed given by Nicholas Taylor to Elisha Coggeshall for $5,100, dated Sept. 5th, 1803, on a certain Farm or Tract of Land in the Neck known by the name of the *Taylor Farm.*

☞ The Sale of the above Mortgage is farther postponed, of which due notice will be given to some future day.

JOSEPH MARTIN, *Adm'r.*

Newport, Jan. 22, 1831.

Maine State Lott'y, cla. 14
DRAWS ON MONDAY.
$3,000 highest prize
Tickets $1—parts in proportion.

FOR TICKETS AND PARTS,
Apply at the Old Truly Fortunate Office of

J. C. SHAW.

Newport, Jan. 22, 1831.

Maine State Lottery, cl. 14
DRAWS ON MONDAY,
$3,000 high't prize
Tickets $1—Parts in proportion.

TICKETS AND PARTS.
May be had at the Lottery Office of

S. CAHOONE,

☞ In *Connecticut Lottery*, Class 2[illegible] ex[illegible] Sold at my Office One Quarter of Highest Prize again, viz. Combination 26 [illegible] 56 a Prize of **$8,000.**

This is the third time within a few weeks that I have sold the Highest Prize, viz.

In *Maine State*, Class [illegible] drawn Nov. 10th, Quarter	10000
[illegible] Class 10 drawn Nov. [illegible]	5000
And in *Connecticut*, [illegible] drawn last Saturday	2000

Besides 1 whole 5 [illegible] and a variety of other prizes [illegible] $[illegible], &c. S. CAHOONE.

Newport, Jan. 22, 1831.

L[illegible] Numbers [illegible]

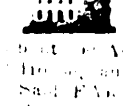
Connecticut Lottery, Class 16.
[illegible]

Maine State Lottery, Class 11.
[illegible] 10 [illegible] 52 41 56 [illegible] 40

January 22, 1831.

TO RENT,

For Five Years, or given [illegible]



THE well known FARM [illegible] Acres, with a Brick Dwelling House, [illegible] Said FARM is also *FOR SALE*, [illegible] Proposals for Purchase or Rent [illegible] at the R. I. [illegible] Bank, Newport.

N. G. BOSS, [illegible]

Jan. 15, 1831.

FOR SALE,

A FARM in Portsmouth, about 10 miles from Newport, situated on the road leading to the [illegible] formerly owned [illegible] Capt. *Edward Tiger*.—Said Farm [illegible] of [illegible] Acres, and is divided by stone walls into 11 lots—and has on it a [illegible] story Dwelling House, and other buildings, all in good repair.—A [illegible] title will be given and possession entered upon on the [illegible] March next. For terms, &c. apply to

BENJAMIN JAMES.

Newport, Jan. 15.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE

THE Subscribers [illegible] have been [illegible] upon [illegible] (with the Will annexed) [illegible] MARY TEW, [illegible] widow, deceased [illegible] who are indebted [illegible] to make immediate payment [illegible] have any demands [illegible] for settlement.

[illegible]

[illegible], January [illegible] 1831.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber hereby gives public notice, that she has been appointed [illegible] and taken upon herself the trust of Administratrix on the estate of

GEORGE HALL,

late of Portsmouth [illegible] as the law directs.—She requests all persons who [illegible] said Estate to [illegible] and those who have [illegible] to exhibit the same [illegible]

HANNAH HALL, [illegible]

Portsmouth, Nov. 24, 1830.

NEW GOODS At Tilley's,

HE is Selling them at the lowest possible prices, and invites his Friends & Customers to give him a call before they purchase. The prices of a few articles are mentioned below, and all his Goods (having a complete Assortment) proportionably Cheap, viz—

LEGHORNS from 5s to 5 [illegible] each flat,
Elegant Shawls at all prices,
Lace white Lace 6-4 wide, 7s6 to [illegible] per yd.
Lace black do. 5 & 6-4 do 9s to [illegible] per yd.
Super. Bobbinets 20 cents per yard,
No. 25 Tapes, for only 25 cents a doz.
More of 4-4 Bleached Cottons, at 9 [illegible],
With at least one thousand other articles. Among them, 21 Pieces of Broadcloth, of every color and quality, and Two or [illegible] pieces a little damaged, to be sold at a reduced price.

Newport, April 30.

WOOL CARDING, AND CLOTH DRESSING.

THE Subscriber informs his old Customers and the public, that he continues, at his manufacturing establishment in Portsmouth, to Card Sheep's Wool [illegible] all grades.

CLOTH DRESSING.

He continues to *Dye and Dress* Woollen Cloths of every description, with real *Indigo Blue*, and all other colors required.

He will also manufacture Wool into Yarn or Cloth, which will be done with despatch in a superior style, and on the most reasonable terms.

SAMUEL CLARKE.

[illegible] Articles intended to be sent to the Factory, may be left with *Job Sherman*, [illegible], Chase's wharf, in Newport; [illegible], Little-Compton; *Peleg [illegible]*, Tiverton; or *Jeremiah G[illegible]*, East-Ferry.

Portsmouth, [illegible] 1829.

Butter, Cheese, &c.

3000 lbs. Western BUTTER; 2000 lbs. CHEESE; a few Bbls. Buckwheat FLOUR; Albany Ale; and an Assortment of Groceries;—For Sale on the Ferry Wharf, by

BENJAMIN C. EDDY.

Newport, March 6.

NEW-YORK JOURNAL of COMMERCE
EVENING EDITION.

AN Evening Edition of the Journal of Commerce [illegible] *Daily*, and sent by the [illegible] Northern Mails, and the [illegible] to the East. This edition [illegible] received by the Mails, and [illegible] at the port, and a notice [illegible] in New-York Market [illegible] interest, down to 2 [illegible]. The Editors have established a [illegible] correspondence, with all the [illegible] in the world. They [illegible] built in Baltimore [illegible] row boats, the [illegible] expense [illegible] exclusively [illegible] are frequently [illegible] distance of fifty, and sometimes [illegible]. All the arrangements [illegible] upon the most [illegible] an efficiency [illegible] Journal of Commerce [illegible] a channel of news [illegible] unsurpassed by [illegible]. Full [illegible] foreign arrivals [illegible] 24 hours [illegible] the same vessel [illegible].

[illegible] of the markets, [illegible] will find the [illegible] correspondence [illegible] when the Northern [illegible] Subscribers [illegible] evening paper [illegible] them the news throughout [illegible].

[illegible] in advance. [illegible] forwarded by [illegible] Editors.—[illegible] 54, Merchant [illegible].

HALE & HALLOCK.

New-York, [illegible]

INK POWDER.

M[illegible] INK POWDER [illegible] *[illegible] trial* [illegible] superior [illegible] character [illegible] of color [illegible]

[illegible] 17, 1823. [illegible] Cashier.

[illegible] *April 10 1824* [illegible] Cashier.

[illegible]

[illegible] sale by W[illegible]

BY THE [illegible]

[illegible] Providence [illegible]

ISAAC GOULD,

No. 176, THAMES-STREET,

HAS ADDED TO HIS FORMER STOCK, A FASHIONABLE ASSORTMENT OF

SEASONABLE GOODS.

AMONG WHICH ARE:—

A Lot of very Cheap Surtout Cloths, of the most fashionable colors.

Extra double milled Cassimeres,—black and other colors.—Common do. very low.

Goats hair and worsted Camblets, and Circassians.

Superb silk velvet Vestings.—Toilinette and Valencia ditto.

Fashionable stocks and cravats.

Buckskin and Beaver Gloves.

With a good assortment of first rat Buttons and other trimmings.

ALSO,—Health Preserves, or Doeskin jackets and drawers, an excellent article for the present season.

The above articles, and a general Assortment of WOOLEN GOODS, will be sold as low as can be purchased in town.

Newport, Nov. 20.

CHARLES CHENEY
NO. 13, ARCADE, PROVIDENCE.

WHERE may be found an Extensive Assortment of the following

Fashionable Dry Goods;

SILK GOODS.—French, Italian, English and India Silks, comprising jet black and color'd gros' des Indes, gros de Berlin; gros' de Suisse; Italian Lustrings, Sinchaws, Sattins, Cambl'ets, &c. &c.

SHAWLS. Merino Shawls of almost every description; real Thibet wool do.; Cashmere do.; and a variety of other kinds of French Shawls.

ELEGANT PARIS EMBROIDERED Capes; Spencers; twilled Collars; Linen cambric Handkerchiefs, &c.

MOURNING ARTICLES of every description.

STAPLE GOODS,—Damask Table Cloths and Napkins; damask diapers; Linens; Sheetings; coloured Table cloths and Doyles. Furniture Chints; Merino and Thibet wool Cloths: Merino Circassians, Ginghams; French and English Prints, &c.

The above is but a part of the Assortment, and additions are making thereto almost weekly.—Purchasers visiting Providence are invited to call, and are assured of finding the quality of Goods such as represented, and at the very lowest prices.

Providence October 8, 1830.

A NEW LOT OF BUTTER.

3000 Wt. of very excellent BUTTER, is just received at Cellar No 1. Church Street where the Subscriber invites his old Friends and Customers to call and supply themselves with some excellent sweet Butter.

N. SWEET.

Newport, Dec. 4.

PROBATE NOTICES

Court of Probate, Newport, Jan 3, 1831.

WHEREAS an Instrument of Writing purporting to be the last Will and Testament of SARAH GREENE STEVENS, late of Newport, single woman, dec. (wherein Rev. Calvin Hitchcock, of Randolph, Mass. is named as Executor,) was presented for Probate, and Letters Testamentary thereon.—It is therefore ordered by the Court, That the consideration thereof be referred to a Court of Probate, to be holden at the State-House in Newport on the first Monday of February next, at 9 o'clock A. M. and that previous notice be given (by publishing a copy of this order three several times in the Newport Mercury,) to all persons interested to appear at said time and place and be heard. *By Order*,

B. B. HOWLAND, *Probate Clerk*.

Court of Probate, Newport, Jan. 3, 1831

WHEREAS the Administration Account on the Estate of STEPHEN BOWEN, Merchant, late of Newport, dec. was this day presented for examination, and allowance of said Account. It is ordered thereon, That the consideration thereof, be then referred to a Court of Probate, to be holden at the State-House in Newport on the first Monday of Feb. next, at 9 o'clock A. M. and that previous notice be given, (by publishing a copy of this order three several times in the Newport Mercury) to all persons interested in said Estate, to appear at said time and place, and be heard.

By Order,

B. B. HOWLAND, *Probate Clerk*.

COMMISSIONERS NOTICE.

WE the Subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the Town of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the Creditors against the Estate of

JOHN SLOCUM, ESQ.

late of Newport, deceased, represented insolvent, and six months from the date hereof [illegible] allowed for receiving said claims, we will attend at the Office of Henry Y. Cranston, on the last Saturdays in May, June and July, at 3 o'clock P. M. for the purpose aforesaid.

HENRY Y. CRANSTON, }
ROBERT F. LEE, } *Commiss'rs*
JOHN WILLIAMS, jun. }

All persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

WILLIAM S. NICHOLS, *Adm'r*.

Newport, Jan. 3, 1831.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

THE Subscriber hereby give notice, That he has been duly appointed, and take upon himself the trust of Administrator on the Estate of ELIZABETH COGGESHALL, late of Newport, single woman, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs. He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to said estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit them for settlement to

JOSEPH MARTIN, *Adm'r*.

Newport, Sept. 25, 1830.

ALE & PORTER BREWERY.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, his BEST ALE, in Bbls. and half Bbls. warranted equal to any imported.—*Also*, TABLE ALE, for families, in 10 gallon kegs, half bbls. and barrels, delivered free of expence to any part of the Town. The price of Strong Ale is $6 per bbl. and $3 per half bbl.—Table Ale at $4 per bbl. and smaller quantities in the same proportion.

Yeast may be had at the following Stores, viz.

Thos. S. Stanhope's, Broad-Street.
J. R. Atkinson's, opposite the State House.
John Goff's, Thurston house, Spring-street.
Wm. Goff's, corner of Gardiner's Wharf.
John I. Bailey's, in the back street.

Retailers may be supplied by application at the Brewery, where orders for ALE are received.

THOMAS EVANS.

☞ *WANTED* To Hire, a steady, active BOY from the Country.—Apply at the Brewery.

Newport, Dec. 18, 1830.

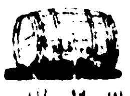
Fresh Malaga Fruit.

BUNCH, Muscatel, and Cask RAISINS, Grapes and Lemons, just received per Schr Minbs, and for Sale, by

GEORGE ENGS.

Newport, Dec. 11.

Beef, Flour, &c.



150 Bbls Boston Mess No. 1 & 2 BEEF.—50 do. Codfish 40 Quintals COFFISH
200 bbls. Philadelphia and Baltimore FLOUR.
50 do first quality Pilot Bread
00 bushels Cadiz Salt,
300 boxes and half boxes No, 1 & 2 Boston Soap,
Pork, Lard, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, &c,
For Sale on Dean's Wharf, by

JOSHUA SAYER.

Newport, Dec. 25

HOWARD-STREET HOUSE.

THE Subscriber, who formerly kept a Public House in the town of Providence, informs his Friends and the Public, that he has removed to the City of Boston and has taken the Howard Street House, formerly improved by Mrs. Catherine Carpenter, and of late years by Mr William Smith as a Public Boarding-House.

The House is situated in the centre of the City, has recently been repaired and enlarged, and furnished with new furniture, and is open for the reception of steady boarders and transient Company, both Ladies and Gentlemen.

The Subscriber invites the patronage of his Friends, the former patrons of the House, and Strangers visiting the City.

GOOD STABLING FOR HORSES.

Horses, Gigs and Hackney Coaches are kept in readiness for the accommodation of Travellers.

SANFORD HORTON.

Boston, Sept. 29, 1830.

Genteel Boarding,
NO. 123 THAMES-STREET

AVIS C MUMFORD,

CONTINUES to accommodate her Friends as formerly, and having made many improvements for their convenience and comfort, solicits a share of patronage. Her stand being *Central*, near the water, and remarkably airy, is well adapted for all who may visit Newport for business, pleasure or health.

The Stores in front of said Establishment are still occupied by Mrs. FOWLER and SARAH R. MUMFORD, where the MANTUA-MAKING and MILLENARY Business are still attended to, and where the newest Fashions are regularly received

Newport, June 26.

Boarding-House.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has removed to Newport, and taken the New three-story HOUSE in Broad-street, near the State-House, where he will accommodate *BOARDERS* on reasonable terms;—Every attention will be paid to those who may favor him with their custom, to render their stay agreeable.

JOSEPH FISH.

Newport, 1st of 5th mo. 1830.

COMMISSIONERS NOTICE.

WE the Subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the Town of Jamestown, Commissioners to receive the claims of the Creditors against the Estate of *JAMES R. DOCKRAY*,

late of Jamestown, dec. represented insolvent, and six months from the date being allowed, we will receive said claims at our respective dwellings and will meet to decide on said claims on the last Monday of May, 1831, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Inn of Capt. Thomas R. Congdon, in said Jamestown

ARNOLD HAZARD }
JOSEPH N. AUSTIN. } *Commiss'rs*
CALEB F. WEAVER }

All persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

JOHN D. BROWN, *Adm r.*

Jamestown, Nov. 23 1830.

Tax for 1830

THE Subscriber, Collector of the TOWN TAX voted in June last, hereby gives notice, that he has commenced the collecting of said Tax, and respectfully requests all those indebted to pay the same without delay, at No. 9, Market-Square.

JOSEPH MARTIN.

Newport, Oct. 23.

NEW GOODS.

John B. Newton,

Respectfully informs his Friends and Customers.

THAT he has Removed, and recommenced his Business at No.

153, *THAMES-STREET*,

formerly occupied by Gibbs & Channing—and nearly opposite his old stand.

JUST OPENED, A fine assortment of GOODS, adapted to the Season.

He returns his thanks to his Customers for their patronage heretofore—and hopes by unremitted attention to business, and their wishes, to merit a continuance.

Newport, Dec. 18, 1830.

FLAXSEED.

ONE DOLLAR per bushel will be paid in CASH for good Clean FLAXSEED, delivered at the Store of

E. W. LAWTON.

Newport, Oct. 9. 1830.

GEORGE KNOWLES

On Chase's Wharf, (between the Ferry and Horse Boat Wharves,)

OFFERS FOR SALE,

40 Hhds. of first quality Retailing MOLASSES, new crop; 200 bushels St. Ubes Salt; 30 bbls. Pork, 50 quintals Codfish,—Grain of all kinds; Flour by the Bbl.; Good Butter; Cheese; and GROCERIES in general—all of which will be Sold cheap for Cash, or approved credit.

Newport, March 20.

☞ My Friends will please to take Notice if they do not wish to be led away. ☜

PARDON WHITE,

STILL continues to furnish the Store No. 95 Corner of Market-square, formerly kept by *Benjamin Marsh jr & Co.* with all kinds of BOOTS & SHOES of the best quality, and on the most reasonable terms. All kinds of Boots and Shoes will be manufactured to order, by the best workmen, and warranted good.—Rips mended *gratis*, and repairing done at short notice.—He feels grateful for past favors, and solicits a continuation of the custom of his friends and the public.

Newport, April 3.

TILLEY,

HAS on hand, a few pair of Leather BOOTS, which have been dipped in the India Gum, and are a very good article for seafaring people—they will be Sold at $2 25 the pair.

Newport Jan. 1.

TO LET,

THE HOUSE at the lower part of Thames-Street, lately occupied by Stephen H. Cahoone.—Apply to STEPHEN CAHOONE.

Newport, Nov. 6.

☞ NOTICE,

ALL Persons having demands against the late Firm of S. & G. BOWEN, are requested to present them for settlement; and all indebted to said Firm, to make immediate payment to

GEORGE BOWEN,
Surviving Partner.

Newport, Oct 3, 1829.

WE the Subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the Town of Newport, Commissioners to receive the claims of the Creditors against the Estate of

ANDREW V. ALLEN.

late of Newport, Merchant, dec. represented insolvent, and six months from the date hereof being allowed for receiving said claims, we will attend at the Store of E. W. Lawton, on the 1st Tuesdays in Jan March and May, and on Saturday the 4th June, at 2 o'clock P. M. for the purpose aforesaid.

EDWARD W. LAWTON, }
ROBERT B. CRANSTON, } *Commiss'rs*
ROBERT P. LEE. }

All persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

SAMUEL ALLEN }
SAMUEL WHITEHORNE, } *Adm'rs*

Newport Dec. 6. 1830.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

I HAVE this day received from Mrs. ANN MARSHALL, of the town and county of Newport, Widow, an Assignment of all her property and Estate, in trust for the benefit of her Creditors: They are therefore requested to present their claims within three months from the date hereof, as immediately after the expiration of that term, a dividend of her effects will be declared, and paid upon such demands as shall be received and allowed within that time. All persons indebted to Ann Marshall, are requested to make payment without delay to H. Y. CRANSTON, *Assignee.*

Newport, Dec. 9, 1830.

FOUND.

DRIFTED on the eastern shore of Conanicut Island, near the ferry on the 15th inst. a green bottom boat about 10 feet keel, the owner by proving property and paying charges may have the same.

GEORGE W. CARR.

Jamestown, Dec. 5th 1830.

NEW STORE,

CONNECTED WITH THE SLOOP *ALBANY*, JUST OPENED, BY

Wm. & John Var[illegible]

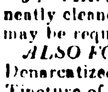
ON FOWLR'S WHARF.

Where they intend keeping constantly [illegible] hand, Wholesale and Retail,

FLOUR and Grain of all kinds—[illegible] bany Ale—No. 1 Mackerel—[illegible] ter, Cheese, Salt—New-York Crack[illegible] by the barrel,—and *GROCERIES* [illegible] *GENERAL.*—Also, SCHUYLKILL CO[illegible] in quantities to suit purchasers.

Newport, Oct. 24.

For Sale,



THAT pleasantly situ[illegible] FARM in Portsmo[illegible] west side of the Island, 6 m[illegible] from Newport, (formerly called [illegible] Shrieve, or Johnston place) contain[illegible] about 50 Acres of good Land, wi[illegible] two-story Dwelling-House, new b[illegible] and other out buildings thereon, and [illegible] valuable orchards. The Farm is bo[illegible] ed by the west shore, and has a val[illegible] ble privilege for sea manure.—[illegible] erms, &c. which will be liberal, ap[illegible]

JAMES CHACE.

Middletown, 2d of 1st mo. 1830.

STOLEN.

ON the evening of the 19th of N[illegible] from my horse and chaise, wh[illegible] standing at the door of Peleg S. Tho[illegible] son, in Newport, one bridle, lead[illegible] reins, 2 cushions and a foot mat—W[illegible] ever will give information of the same[illegible] of the thief or thieves, so that they s[illegible] be brought to justice, shall be reward[illegible]

SAMUEL S. PECKHAM.

Middletown Dec. 10. 1830.

JUJUBE PASTE.

THIS Article has long been used in Fr[illegible] and Italy, as a Remedy for Coughs [illegible] Colds. In sympathetic Coughs, or such [illegible] arise from irritation in the throat and lu[illegible] it is said to be uncommonly efficacious. [illegible] obtained from a species of Plum, the pro[illegible] according to Linnæus of the *Rhamnus Z[illegible] phus*, and instead of being a Paste, is more [illegible] perly speaking, a dried Jelly, which being [illegible] ticularly pleasant to the taste, is like the [illegible] zenge, to be gradually dissolved in the m[illegible]

☞ For Sale at the Sign of the *GOOD [illegible] MARITAN*, 3d door South of Market-sq[illegible] Newport, R. I. where Customers may [illegible] times be supplied with a general Assortm[illegible] DRUGS & MEDICINES, and a consider[illegible] number of *PATENT MEDICINES* [illegible] Wholesale or Retail) not generally ke[illegible] retailing establishments

☞ PHYSICIANS PRESCRIPTIONS accur[illegible] filled.

☞ TEETH carefully EXTRACTED, file[illegible] neatly cleaned, or filled with FOIL or GOLD [illegible] may be requested.

ALSO FOR SALE, Potter's Catholi[illegible] Denarcatized Laudanum—The Ointme[illegible] Tincture of Iodine—Gordacks Physical [illegible] —A general Assortment of the Kinde[illegible] DICINES, such as Relfe's Botanical Dro[illegible] Albion Corn Plaster—Dumfries Eye Wa[illegible] Roote's Anti-Bilious Pills, &c. &c.—Al[illegible] Castor Oil by the single or dozen bo[illegible] Epsom and Glaubers Salts, by the pound, [illegible] or hundred.—And a great Variety of Ess[illegible] at Retail or put up by the Dozen or [illegible] for the accommodation of Retailers.

Newport, Sept. 18.

VEGETABLE CERATE.

HAIR Restorative and preserv[illegible] Vegetable CERATE; simple in [illegible] ture and wonderful in its operation. The [illegible] portant discovery of a Vegetable su[illegible] capable of restoring and preserving the [illegible] was accidentally made by an individual, [illegible] has neither the capacity, nor the disposi[illegible] practice deception or fraud. The fulles[illegible] ance may be placed on the efficacy and [illegible] of the Vegetable Cerate, and not only in re[illegible] ing and preventing the falling off of the [illegible] but in producing the neatest lustre and [illegible] ness of it imaginable; and the public may [illegible] assured that its effects will be clearly [illegible] fested in the course of a short time by [illegible] newal of a vigorous growth of the hair, [illegible] effectually preventing its coming out or [illegible] off. The Vegetable Cerate tends to resu[illegible] and excite the energies of the capillary ve[illegible] which constitute those organs that secrete [illegible] matter forming the hair; these, like many o[illegible] organs of the animal body, which have be[illegible] a state of dormancy or disease, may be re[illegible] to their healthy action, and perform all t[illegible] functions assigned them by nature.

☞ The above Cerate is for Sale at [illegible] Office as Agents for the Proprietor

THOMPSON'S FAMILY PILLS.

THESE Pills have been for many ye[illegible] high and increasing estimation, as a co[illegible] venient, safe and effectual purgative me[illegible] well suited to persons of a billious habit [illegible] are gentle and certain in their operation, [illegible] afford a speedy relief to those headache, [illegible] other numerous disagreeably symptoms, at[illegible] ant on a disordered state of the stomach [illegible] bowels. Many instances are attested of [illegible] potency in the cure of the piles, and they h[illegible] been successfully employed for the preve[illegible] and removal of dropsical swellings. Man[illegible] have long been acquainted with the value [illegible] this medicine, which may be taken in the m[illegible] exposed situations, and with any diet: and [illegible] efficient in the sudden removal of that ob[illegible] costiveness, to which persons of their profes[illegible] are liable; and in all cases where an acti[illegible] but not violent medicine is indicated. Few [illegible] any, it is believed, who have once used [illegible] pills have ever afterwards neglected to fur[illegible] themselves with a supply on going to sea[illegible] They are likewise highly esteemed, and m[illegible] be safely used, by women before and after co[illegible] finement.

☞ None are genuine without the signa[illegible] of T. M. & L. THOMPSON, by whom only t[illegible] are prepared and sold at *Warren, R. I.*

☞ For Sale, wholesale and reta[illegible] at the *Sign of the Good Samaritan*, th[illegible] door South of Market-Square, Newpor[illegible] R. I. where may be constantly had [illegible] very general *Assortment of DRUGS* [illegible] *MEDICINES.*